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*Lehrbuch der geologischen Formationskunde.* By DR. EMMANUEL KAYSER. Dritte Auflage, 1908. Stuttgart: Verlag von Ferdinand Enke.

The third edition of this very useful textbook contains many changes of a minor character which were rendered necessary by the recent rapid strides in statigraphical research. A few sections have been extensively revised and rewritten. The volume is one-sixth larger than the second edition, and contains over 100 additional illustrations of fossils, besides new figures and plates.

H. H.

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*Physical Geography of the Evanston-Waukegan Region.* By W. W. ATWOOD AND J. W. GOLDTHWAIT. Urbana, Ill.: Illinois State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 7, 1908.

This forms the first of a series of "Educational Bulletins" descriptive of various parts of Illinois, and should be of particular interest to teachers of physiography and geology. Excellent accounts of the work and deposits of continental glaciers and of the evolution of lake shore-lines are given, as well as summaries of the history of the greater Great Lakes and of the features characteristic of the various stages of an erosion cycle.

H. H.

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*The Evolution of the Falls of Niagara.* By J. W. SPENCER. 470 pp., 43 pls., 30 figs. Ottawa: Canadian Geological Survey, 1907.

From 1842 to 1905 the average recession of the Canadian Falls was found to be 4.2 ft. per year, and of the American Falls only 0.6 foot per year. G. K. Gilbert (U. S. G. S., Bull. 306) calculated the retreat for the two falls at 5 ft. and 3 in. respectively. The former breadth of the Canadian Falls has been reduced nearly one-seventh by commercial operations, and if the whole amount of water granted by the present franchises for power purposes be utilized these falls will shrink from 3,000 ft. to 1,600 ft., while on the American side there will remain but a few disconnected streams. New soundings show a depth of 92 ft. below the level of Lake Ontario at the head of the Whirlpool Rapids and furnish equally interesting figures for other parts of the river. Much new light is thrown on the history of the Whirlpool—St. David buried channel, and the truth about this feature seems finally to have been made clear. The ancient stream which flowed in it never drained the Erie basin, nor does it account for much of the gorge above the Whirlpool, as has been sometimes stated. To its great depth, however, it caused the formation of the Whirlpool. A small, superficial,